4. the province of oceanic climate (southern coast of Crimea and that part of Sub-Caucasia that lies along the sea coast) has warm, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. 132

c) Rivers and Seas

The rivers of Ukraine are long and carry much water. They either flow to the Baltic (Syan, Veper, Buh and Narew and other tributaries of the Vistula), or to the Black Sea and the Sea of Oziv (Danube with tributaries, Dnister, Buh, Dnipro, Don with Donets etc.). The fact that the main watershed runs through the plains faciliates the construction of a network of canals connecting the seas. The Dnipro (1405 miles long and draining an area of 199 230 sq. miles) is the largest river in Ukraine. Historical settlements lie on its banks and the Ukrainian state developed along its course. For the people of Ukraine it is a sacred river. 133 487

The Buh (497 miles long, draining an area of 24 450 sq. miles) flows into the Black Sea west of the Dnipro. It has not much water and is not navigable.

South-west Ukraine is drained by the Dnister (856 miles long, area of basin 29615 sq. m.). Its course is not regulated either and it is not navigable. The rivers Prut and Cheremosh connect Ukraine with the Danube, while the Don and the Donets form the channel to the Sea of Oziv; the Kuban river drains the Kuban plain.

The Black Sea (area 158 462 sq. miles) connected by the Kerch Strait with the Sea of Oziv (area 14 615 sq. miles) has always been the channel of commerce between the eastern world and the countries round the Mediterranean. Its most important harbors, Odessa, Sevastopil, and Novorossijske are blocked by ice for a short time only; the Sea of Oziv, on the other hand, is too shallow to be navigable.

d) Flora and Fauna

The commonest tree in the northern forest zone is the pine; the birch, the alder, the ash and other species also occur frequently. In the west we find beech and larch, and in the Carpathians the spruce and the fir, and sometimes even the cedar. 137 ●

137 Oaks and hornbeams grow plentifully in the zone of transition between forest and the steppe while the pine prefers sandy river valleys. Vegetation in the mountains corresponds to that in western surroundings. The vast mountain pastures deserve special mention. On the coast of the Crimea and the Caucasus we find the buttertree, the cypress, the stone pine, the laurel, opuntias, agaves and other Mediterranean plants.

136 Prevalent animal species vary only slightly from those found in neighboring countries in the west. Worthy of mention are wild-cat, ermine, and bison in the forest region, bear, lynx and wild-cat in the Carpathians. In the Yaila mountains there are vultures. The Caucasus has the greatest variety of animals. It is still possible there to hunt ibex, jackals and ure-ox. On the southern slopes there are even panthers. Numerous rodents live in the steppes. The ure-ox, the beaver and the marmot are dying out.

3. Population.

a) Density

161 In 1939 the average density of the population in Ukraine was 68 persons per sq. kilometer. In the central forest-steppe zone, one of the most thickly populated agrarian areas in Europe, 80—120 people live on a sq. kilometer, between the Syan and Kursk. Northern Ukraine with its lighter soil is much more thinly populated; here the average density amounts to 40—60 persons per sq. kilometer, and in Polesya this figure even falls below 25. The density of the population in Southern Ukraine corresponds roughly to that in the north, though the Donets basin is an isolated area of dense population. The Caucasus foothills, a country with a climate at least as favorable as that of Central Ukraine is only two-thirds as densely populated, as it was colonised late. The mountains are thinly populated.

162 The majority of the Ukrainian people live in villages; 29 % 361 live in towns and 10 % in cities with more than 100 000 inhabitants; trade and industry are not intensively developed; we are struck by the many towns that have grown up at the frontiers between the various natural areas; there are 60 bet-

the figure for the Roumanian provinces being 0.25, for the Polish 313
0.36, and 1.05 for the Hungarian provinces. 439

Imports of timber came mostly by water and rail from White Ruthenia and above all from the forests in the middle reaches of the Volga. The wood that was drifted down the Volga was loaded on railway trucks in Stalingrad and transported to its destination.

Hardwoods predominate in the forest stock of Ukraine (59 %). 313
Oak represents 27 %, beech 9 % of the entire forests. Of the 41 % 137 ●
softwoods there is 27 % pine. Pine and oak are the main species in Dnipro-Ukraine, while in Galicia spruce predominates and beech in Carpatho-Ukraine. In the Caucasus species of oak and beech occur most frequently.

7:Bregy & Obolensky H-4, 5 (no date) 1940 RD1 Ukraine RD1

Apart from the severer climate of the Carpathian summits, that of the whole Ukrainian territory is nearly the same and can be characterized by the average temperature at Kiev, which is almost in the centre of the Ukraine, and which is an average of 7·3 degrees C., with an average minimum of −4·5 degrees C. and an average maximum of 20 degrees C.

This solid carpet of snow and these frozen rivers during long months are unknown in Western Europe.

The length of uninterrupted winter increases as one advances towards the north and the east. But on the whole extent of the Russian plain the average temperature in January does not rise above −4 degrees C. Human existence has to adapt itself to this fact. All the civilizations which have developed on the Russian plain have necessarily been influenced by it.

This aspect of the winter already tells us that from a climatic point of view the Ukraine belongs to a world quite different from the West and is connected with the great Russian continent. In the summer torrid and endless heat, broken by rare thunderstorms, such as are unknown in the West, confirms this statement. This very high summer temperature is not typical of the Ukraine alone but of the whole of Russia.

Beyond the frontier of the 'Soviet Republic of the Ukraine,' in the direction of the Volga and the Caspian Sea, the periods of heat are so long and intense that vegetation, which is progressively poorer, becomes almost non-existent. We enter a zone of semi-desert. But again we do so almost without noticing it, as the change of flora takes place slowly and imperceptibly from the Carpathians to the Caspian Sea.

In the greater part of the Ukraine the heat and dryness are sufficiently pronounced to hinder the growth of trees, but nevertheless insufficiently so as to kill all vegetation.

137 Between the zone of the forests and that of the deserts, a geographical zone which enjoys a rich vegetation of corns and grasses stretches across the Russian plain. It is the Steppe, which begins on the shores of the Black Sea and almost immediately behind the Carpathians, a little to the east of Lvov, in Polish Galicia, along longitude 22 degrees east, and which continues from west to east, growing gradually wider beyond the frontiers of the Ukraine, and passing the official and conventional limit of Europe without interruption into Siberia.

134 Treeless since time immemorial, the plain is here exceptionally fertile. The grasses which grow here since prehistoric times have formed a thick layer of humus by their organic remains, which particularly favours the growth of all cereals, close relations of the wild species of the Steppe, the *pyrei*. The fertility of the soil is not only due to its organic composition but also to its porous structure whose capillary qualities facilitate irrigation.

This famous 'black earth,' the *tchernoziom*, is nowhere so rich as in the Ukraine. It forms, while becoming somewhat poorer towards the east, the typical soil of the whole Steppe both in the Ukraine and in Siberia.

137 The transition between the region of the forests and the Steppe is also not sudden. Before disappearing definitely in the ocean of corn and grass, the forests become lighter and sparser and here and there, especially along the rivers, they advance into the Steppes.

131 Yet the frontier between the zone of the forests and that of the Steppe is the only natural border which one can find in the immensity of the Russian plain. Formerly a stable political boundary—as we shall see when studying the history of the Ukraine[1]—it represents nothing to-day either from the ethnical or the political point of view.

1 [See category 116, PP. 27-106 --- Analyst]

eastern frontier at the 50th degree latitude north, while cutting the territory into two almost equal parts.

In the northern zone (Zone 1) the rainfall is everywhere greater than 50 centimetres, while in the southern zone (Zone 2) it is less than 50 centimetres and varies between 25 and 50 centimetres.

The predominant soils of Zone 1 are poor *tchernozioms*, that is to say somewhat exhausted by the currents of water which have deprived them of their humus to a varying extent in different regions, and have brought to them some sand and clay from their sources.

On the contrary, the lands of Zone 2 are rich and complete *tchernozioms*.

Zone 1 comprises a vast forest region which, while spreading along the courses of the river becomes little by little a land of light woods, is yet characterized by the general presence of forests.

Zone 2 has no forests and is the true Steppe.

This separation is in practice nothing else but the frontier between the Steppe as such and the *lesso-steppe* (a Steppe with occasional woods)—a geographical term which has been accepted by Russian scientists for a long time.

This border is also that which defined the cradle of Russia, the ancient principality of Kiev, separating it from the savage Steppe of the nomads. Therefore, already at that distant epoch, the separation between these two agro-climatic zones existed in practice. Thus justified from a geographical point of view, the border between these two zones is all the more acceptable, as it is in tune with an historic reality since the establishment of settled populations.

Each time when we treat the question of populations in our study (the difference of density, of social distribution, and of ethnical composition), of agriculture

[See category 116, pp. 139–140. — Analyst]

369 The Ukrainian people, being an old nation with an agricultural civilization, is not attracted by industry and by large concentrations of population. It prefers to live in the country, when its material life is assured, seeking to supplement its revenues by semi-agricultural professions such as those of artisan, or small trade, or finally the service of the State.

241 The Ukrainian agriculturalist, especially in the regions of the south, is conscious of participating in the general economy of the country. He takes a great interest in the choice of plants to be developed, in the organization of co-operatives for trade and credit, and in the construction of the means of communication. He is a civilized peasant, a quite European farmer. Without disparaging the intellect and the practical sense of the Great Russian people, it is necessary to recognize that the Ukrainian is more Western in all his conceptions, and more European, than his brother of the north.

163 On the other hand, the Ukrainian people have a great vitality. Among the peoples of Europe they have the greatest rate of increase, which reaches 2·3 per cent per annum. The fecundity of the women is astonishing: between twenty and thirty years it is 23 per cent, while in France it hardly reaches 8 per cent at the same ages.[1]

142 The average height of the men at the period of military service is about 1 m. 69½ cm.

●137 342 Ukrainians are very clean and their houses very neat, mostly whitened with whitewash and surrounded by gardens. Fruit trees, particularly cherry trees, give the villages an attractive appearance, especially in the districts of Kiev and Poltava (Zone 1)* where the rich and green nature resembles the landscape of Southern England.

[1] That is to say that for a 100 women between twenty and thirty years one meets 23 expectant ones.

*[See category 116, pp. 139-140. --- Analyst]

On the contrary, in Zone 2[1] the absence of trees, the drier climate, the dusty soil, and the isolated farms make the landscape more severe and more similar to the barren table-land of Northern Castile. Only the immensity of the cornfields with their golden ears introduces a lyrical note, vision-like, into this flat and treeless country. The villages of the Steppe are not very picturesque and look mostly like colonies in which the spirit of calculation dominates over the care of beauty. The habitations here are more modern, bigger, and better planned. The thatch here gives place to tiles and to corrugated iron. On the other hand, the poor people, deprived of wood, live in primitive hovels built of clay.

In the extreme north, in the forest region with its sandy soil, the picturesque landscapes gradually disappear to resume the severe and sad monotony of the White Russian country-side.

The Ukrainian is very adaptable to civilization, that is to say to the improvement of everyday life, and very quickly adopts all practical inventions, without any spirit of routine.

The Ukraine is the most literate part of Russia. Even Soviet statistics, which cannot be assumed to be well disposed to the Tsarist regime, show that the percentage of the generation which was of a school age in 1914, which could read and write was, in 1923, 90 per cent in the towns and 73 per cent in the country, which, by the way, is a vigorous reply to the generally accepted opinion that in the pre-war Russian Empire the population stagnated in a condition of utter ignorance.

In the other parts of European Russia the percentage for the same generation was respectively 82 per cent in the towns and 57 per cent in the country-side.

It seems to us opportune to give an idea of the Ukraine

[1] [See category 116, pp. 139-140. --- Analyst]

102
135
137
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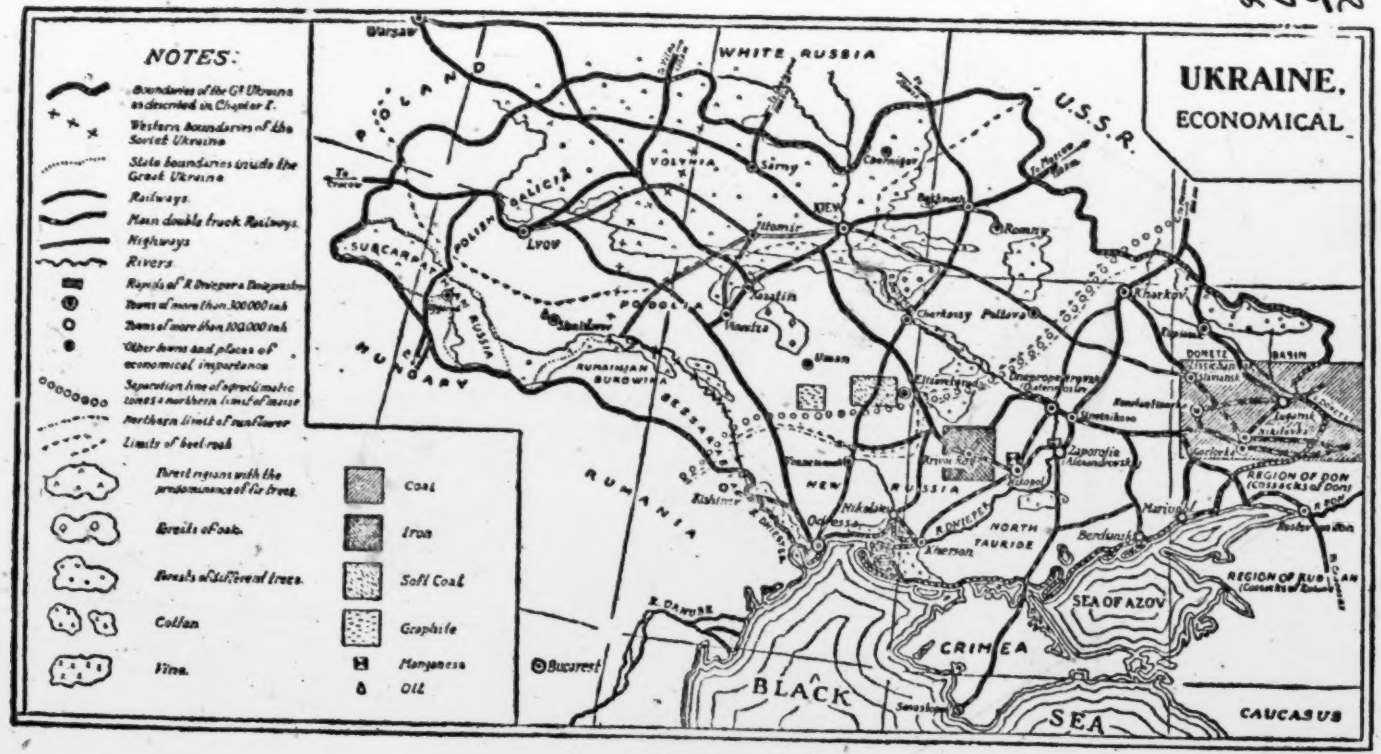
7:Bregy & Obolensky H-4, 5 (no date) 1940 RD1 Ukraine RD1

p 151



MAP No. 5

7:Bregy & Obolensky H-4, 5 (no date) 1940 RD1 Ukraine RD1

Ukraine, where, as we have seen, it is only intensive in the western part of Zone 1. 246

. . . . .

Both from the point of view of numbers and of quality, the Ukraine is of little interest in forestry. Its production is even insufficient to satisfy the local needs. 137 ●

The forests are mostly concentrated in the districts of Volynia, Kiev, and Tchernigov and are mainly fir trees. Their surface does not exceed 3,000,000 hectares.

Apart from the forests one meets, in the western part of Zone 1, oases of oaks and those light woods which are familiar to the rest of Europe, excepting, however, the beech tree, the geographical distribution of which is the best justification of the division of our continent into Western and Eastern Europe.

As to Zone 2, it is completely treeless with the exception of some oases to the east of Kharkov.

Towards the west the forest region increases and its exploitation becomes more intense. Already in Galicia, near the Carpathians, they represent an important part of the production of the country without, however, playing the role of an important export.

. . . . .

A land of great size and magnificent pastures, the Ukraine occupies an important place in Europe in the sphere of cattle-breeding. 231

The Ukrainian Steppes provide excellent conditions for the breeding of horses, the number of which before the last war reached 5,500,000.

It would be unjust not to note that the German colonists have contributed much to the improvement of the horses in Southern Ukraine, especially in the region of Kherson, where many great enterprises were devoted to them.

The years of collectivization and the extermination

425 by the Government at various times between the middle of the eighteenth century and 1861, in the hope that their superior methods of agriculture would be copied by other cultivators. This effect, however, was not produced, and the colonists form compact communities with little or no influence on their neighbours. Land in private ownership is usually farmed on more modern [241] and rational principles than the *nadyel* land, and produces almost the entire surplus of cereals which is sent abroad and to other parts of Russia.

421 The land owned by the Church, Crown, and members of the Imperial family is absolute freehold, and is generally well managed and productively farmed.

407 412 Up-to-date agricultural machinery is becoming more common all round. It is of course most in vogue on the large estates, especially in the case of expensive machines involving the use of power; steam-ploughs on the cable system are much in use on the large sugar-beet estates, and tractor ploughs with single engines are becoming numerous. By the help and enterprise of the *zemstvos* the peasants are now beginning to use modern machines and implements. The traditional *sock* or wooden plough, the flail, and other such primitive tools are disappearing, although it is hard to induce the peasant to abandon his old methods.

(c) *Forestry*

• 137 [311] A large portion of the Ukraine is totally denuded of trees at the present time. The Governments of Podolia and Volhynia, and the northern parts of Kiev and Chernigov, are well wooded, the area covered by forest being about 15 per cent. of the whole. In the remaining provinces the forest area averages 3–4 per cent. of the total. The State controls certain areas north of Kiev on both banks of the Dnieper, and in Volhynia on the south side of the Pripet marshes, as well as smaller scattered tracts in Podolia. In the Government of Yekaterinoslav the State has lately done much

9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

planting, principally of sand-willows and pines, the main object being to arrest the movement of drift-sand.

The principal Ukraine timber trees are oak, maple, elm, ash, willow, aspen, lime, and wych-elm.

The art of forestry would appear to be almost entirely neglected. Systematic replanting of timber is hardly known, and wholesale destruction of woods on the river banks has had disastrous results in the splitting up of the channels. The lime is frequently denuded of its bark to make bast, the tree subsequently perishing as it stands.

(3) Fisheries

The fisheries of the Ukraine can be divided into three classes: those of the upper reaches of the rivers, those of the lower reaches and the lagoons at the mouths, and those of the Black Sea and the Azov Sea.

In the upper reaches of the principal rivers, fishing can scarcely be called an industry, being carried on by individuals mainly for their personal needs; the stock of fish is everywhere decreasing at a regrettable rate, and much alarm is caused by this depletion.

The fisheries of the lower reaches of the Dnieper, Dniester, and Southern Bug have considerable value. The principal fish taken are sturgeon, of which there are several varieties, carp, bream, fresh-water herring, and sander. The fisheries are the property of the riparian owners, who let them to syndicates. The State owns a considerable stretch on the Bug from Nikolaev to Novaya Odessa. The fishing seasons are from February to April and in the autumn, when the fish revisit the rivers to spawn. At this time they are taken for the roe, from which caviare of various qualities is made.

In the Black Sea the principal fish are mackerel, anchovy, and flounder. The fishing here is also carried on by syndicates, and is done close to shore with rather primitive appliances. The bulk of the fish is preserved

132 not be one of those terrible thunderstorms which /15/ hover threateningly over the villages for half a day at a time, sending down ghastly lightning or cloudbursts which wash away the humus. Nor should the moisture be accompanied by one of those icy snowstorms in which man and animal, shepherds and herds numbering in the thousands easily come to grief if they are caught by the impenetrable swirl of flakes on the open field.

●137 The geographers who like to divide up the earth into zones studied Ukrainian soil with regard to its flora and found that north Ukraine down to Kiyev belongs to the region of north European forests where, besides oak, alder and birch, the spruce flourishes. In the south and southeast the dense forests open up into park landscapes and forest glades. The farther south one goes, the more scarce and sparse the islands of mighty oaks, lindens and elms become. This is the region of the wooded steppe which finally passes over into
134 the open, almost treeless grassy steppe. Seventy million hectares of Ukrainian soil is fertile black earth. It has erroneously been considered inexhaustible. Even though today the soil does not yet tolerate any artificial fertilizer, scholars are already racking their brains over the sad prospect that the natural fertility of black loam, the ideal of all farmers the world over, will be exhausted in about 50 years. Already at the time of the last czar, model farms and experimental stations sought ways and means to meet this danger.

*

000 Come along, comrade, and wander to the east toward the rising sun, into the land which at its greatest expanse is as long as the distance from Barcelona to Memel and as wide as the realm between the Brenner Pass and Kiel. Climb up from the merrily babbling Poprad through beech forests,

101 swamps of Polesia. Faggot and fascine paths lead
133 you from village to village, from settlement to settlement. If you visit this swamp land which extends almost to the central Russian plain and is about at large as Hungary including Carpatho-Ukraine, in spring during the time of thaws or during the floods of early summer, people will row you in a boat to their neighbor's. For at these times the rivers creeping in countless bends through lakes, ponds and tributaries of this country, which is only 170 meters above sea level, flood their banks for many weeks, even months. This landscape is unutterably sad, and, it has deprived of laughter the few people it scantily nourishes with fish, potatoes and oats. Polesia is a land of spooks [136] without equal, where, across the bog through which elk and bison, sure-footed, make their way, there • [137] rises the "pillared hall of centuries-old oaks, lindens, aspens, ash trees, firs, spruces and pines." /19/ The sun rarely shines into this twilight where at night there are mysterious will-o'-the-wisps in this world of mold. Deathly silence prevails in this accursed land which even the birds avoid. You are standing on the border of the Soviet Union.

133 Descending the navigable Pripyat, and traveling eastward halfway to the central Russian plain, you reach, friend, the Dniepr, which comes from the north. You have come to the sacred river of the Ukrainians. They chant its praises in countless songs. This third largest river of Europe flows 2100 kilometers until, exhausted, it empties into the Black Sea. If it happens to be flood time, you will not be able to see from one bank to the other, the river rises to such an extent. It gets to be six, eight, even ten kilometers wide. Herodotus already compared it with the Nile.

505 If you now sail southon a Dniepr steamer you will reach Kiyev. Do not be surprised at the numerous vessels which you meet on the river, for

1 [From the confluence of the Dniepr and the Pripyat - Analyst]

133 Plain where lie the coal districts of the Ukraine. The more bleak and unfriendly this industrial country with its black chimneys appears to you, the friendlier the quiet, pale yellow Donets beckons yonder, with its broad, green valley and the white chalk precipices crowned by dark green forests. Now your journey takes you south to the Sea of Azov, across the mouth of the Don to the Caucasian foothills. Immeasurable fields of sun-
101 flowers accompany you into this "second Ukraine".
133 Here you feel the refreshing breath of the snowy mountains of the Caucasus. You are on the shores of the Argonauts. Virile and full of strength is this untouched land at the foot of the Elbrus. Like the mountains, the people, too, are giants. You have before you the descendants of the flower of the Ukrainian people, of the Zaporogian Cossacks who were settled here by Catherine II.

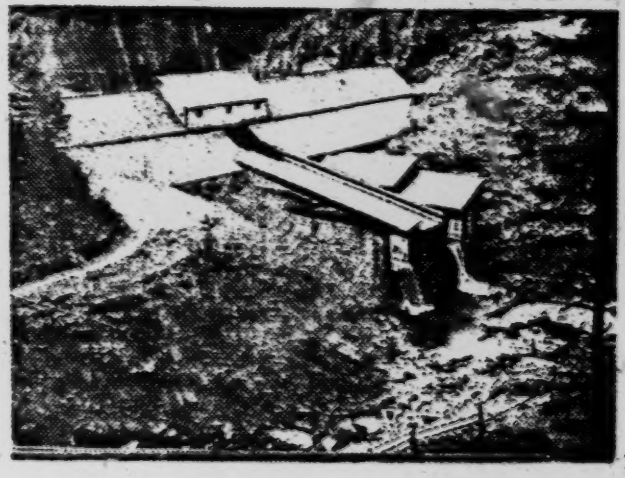
•137 [133] And now turn west, start homeward! The way leads across the Pontic Plain which extends north of the Black Sea as far as the Danube. On this "racial meadow" you will look in vain for the much-praised wild uncultivated steppe. You are in the land of Taras Bulba. Gogol, a Ukrainian, erected an imperishable monument to the bold Cossack in his tale. /21/ In those days the grass and shrubs of the steppe grew taller than a man, but today you will find only the knee-high herbs of the temporarily fallow fields, and here and there a thicket of wild cherries, mahaleb and thistles. Perhaps you will also come to one of those meadows that have become rare, which in a brief whiff of spring changes its color like a rich woman her clothes, wrapping itself in silver gray during the summer, and adorning itself in moss-green in autumn, when rain finally quenches the cracked earth. Smooth
133 and flat, amorphous as a calm sea, the Pontic Steppe stretches out before you. Burial mounds as
764 large as houses, called kurgany, point the way to the Dniestr. What ghastly secrets may they not

2 [i.e. the Caucasian foothills — Analyst]

— CZECHOSLOVAKIA —

They are a mountain people who cling to the place where they were born. This applies even to those who, through force of circumstances, had to leave their native village to earn their living elsewhere. Some have found occupation in the fertile South; but when they have saved some money they want to return home and are prepared to pay a higher price for a few poor fields, although in the valleys of the South they could buy much better land for the same amount. Hundreds of thousands have emigrated to America, where about as many Ruthenians can be found as have remained in the homeland under the Carpathians. Yet many long to come back home to find their last resting place in the native soil.

The peculiar beauty of this forgotten country has a strong grip on her simple sons. The Ruthenian Carpathians are not so high as the Slovak peaks, but the vast stretches of dense forest, which cover almost half of Ruthenia, give the country a more primeval appearance. Some of the woods and slopes are delightful idylls, where the fresh and fragrant air is full of hum and rustle and warble. But in many parts, unchartered and untouched by human hand, the forest is sombre. Trees felled by storm or gale lie dead where they have fallen, and there is a smell of rotting wood in this lonely wilderness. Wild boar, wolf, lynx and bear have their hunting ground here, while above the tops of the mighty pines, firs, oaks and maples, circle the eagle and the hawk. Other parts of the forest are enlivened by the rhythmical sound of the axe cutting down trees to be floated down the rushing mountain streams. A large proportion of the hardy Ruthenians earn their living in this way. But above this expanse of deep forest are the sunlit pastures and upland meadows sprinkled with gentian, buttercups, pansies, chrysanthemums and geraniums. Sheep and cattle graze here during the summer months; Ruthenia is also a country of shepherds, who blow their huge horns at night to gather the scattered herds.



Wooden dam in Ruthenia

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 R1 Soviet Union R1
Ukraine R.D.L

a long, warm autumn, provides excellent conditions for the development of agriculture. Average January temperatures vary from 27° F in the southwest to 14° F in the east, and July averages from 68° F in the north to 73° F in the south. The northern section of the Ukraine receives adequate rainfall (about 20 inches a year), but the south is much drier, having an average yearly rainfall of 9 inches. Most of the precipitation occurs in the first half of the year. During the summer, frequent violent rainstorms occur in the eastern sections.

The greater portion of the Ukraine lies in the wooded steppe and steppe zones, where black earth prevails. In the northern section, which lies in the forested zone, grassy marshes occur in abundance. In the wooded steppe zone the forest reserves have largely been depleted. Broad-leaved types, such as oak, maple, ash, and elm, occur only along the rivers and extend in green ribbons through gullies and ravines up to the watersheds. Characteristic local vegetation types are the dense growths of alder, willow, and poplar which border the inundated banks of the rivers and the many ox-bows and lakes which remain after the spring floods. The steppes on the watersheds have long been converted into rich wheat fields, a typical feature of the Ukrainian landscape.

Among the mineral resources which abound in the Ukrainian SSR, the primary raw materials for heavy metallurgy are most important. Scarcely anywhere else in the USSR are coal, iron, and manganese found within such proximity of each other as in the eastern Ukraine. The Donets Basin, or Donbas, with reserves of more than 90 billion tons, is the principal coal producer of the USSR. The Krivoy Rog iron mines produce iron ore of a high quality and metal content. Between these two sites are the rich manganese deposits in the area of Nikopol'. In the Donbas are extensive salt and mercury deposits. Petroleum fields lie in the foothills of the Carpathians, where salt, potash, and natural gas are also found. Another petroleum site is in the area of Romny (Sumy Oblast). The northern, marshy section of the Ukraine—Poles'ye—abounds in peat. Other minerals include polymetallic ores (Donets Basin), phosphorites, kaolin, limestone, marl, gypsum, and so forth.

The Ukraine is the most densely inhabited union republic of the USSR. Its 40 million inhabitants represent about one fifth of the total population of the USSR. The average population density is 180 per square mile; however, there is considerable variation throughout the region. The greatest concentration exists in the western Ukraine, along the foot of the Carpathians, where the density reaches 340 to 390 per square